

# The World

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LONDON OFFICE—32 Coleridge St., Travel-

ler's Lane.

THE WORLD will not, under any circum-

stances, accept of any advertisement for the

purpose of advertising a character or value.

No exceptions will be made to this rule with

regard to either letters or notices. Nor

will the editor enter into correspondence con-

cerning unobtainable manuscripts.

From June to June.

A GAIN OF

76,948

WORLDS PER DAY.

The Most Remarkable Showing

in the History of Journalism.

A Steady and Healthy Growth.

Total number of

printed during June,

1892, 11,657,516

During June, 1891, 9,349,040

Increase, 2,308,476

Average number of

Worlds printed per

day in June, 1892, 388,583

Average number of

Worlds printed per

day in June, 1891, 311,635

Total gain per day

in one year, 76,948

June Advertising:

Total number of ad-

vertisements printed in

The World during

June, 1892, 74,924

Same month last year,

60,780

Gain, 14,164

The Evening World Prints Associated

Press News.

There never was such a notification

before.

It doesn't seem likely that anybody

escaped notification last night.

News of another fight against the Sugar

Trust comes from Philadelphia. Such

word is always full of hope.

Child's Congress has been adjourned by

influence. America's has thus far

steadily refused to be sneezed out.

Those cows in Youngtown who died

from eating dynamite exploded the idea

that the stuff has to blow up to be fatal.

Congress has seldom passed a bill in

favor of which more good things could be

said than of that raising the pay of men

in the life-saving service.

Commissioner SHERMAN is quite right in

saying that there is "too much clubbing"

among the police. Any unnecessary club-

bing is too much clubbing.

The Northwest needs several thousand

harvesters, who will get good wages.

Will a few thousand idlers desert dusty

pavements for ripening fields?

It begins to look as if Congress were a

great deal nearer to the proposed date of

adjournment than it is to that point at

which it will be able to adjourn.

New Jersey railway crossings have long

been more dangerous than Jersey light-

ning. One of them added three more

names to its death-list yesterday.

If the opposition cart campaign plans

are carried out in Harlem the uptown

precincts will see about the liveliest part

of the local struggle between this and

November.

Perhaps marriage doesn't look so much

of a failure to a deserted wife when, as in

an Ontario instance, she recovers \$9,000,

900 from the estate left by her faithless

husband.

The American people will refuse to ac-

cept the Pennsylvania law of murder as

laid down by Secretary LORIMER, of the

Carnegie Company. Secretary LORIMER

lays it down that when a homicide is com-

mitted during any riot every citizen who

is present is guilty of murder, even if he

is engaged in trying to prevent the riot.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

It is impossible to misunderstand or to

undervalue the significance and impor-

tance of last night's splendid demonstra-

tion. It represented not only the power

and influence of a great political party in

all parts of the United States, but was an

uprising of the commercial, financial

and business elements of the country in

indorsement of the candidates who at

this time especially command their con-

fidence.

The novel policy of a public notifica-

tion of the nominees was fully justified

by the character as well as by the mag-

nitude of the Madison Square garden gar-

dening. It is surprising that in a meet-

ing could have been held in midsummer,

and when the political fires are scarcely

kindled. The evidence is conclusive that

the people took an interest in the cere-

mony itself, in addition to their desire to

avail themselves of the earliest oppor-

tunity to make manifest their satisfaction

with the decision of the Chicago Con-

vention.

This Democratic demonstration—Demo-

cratic in its conception and in its ar-

rangements; Democratic in its policy of

bringing the candidates and the ceremony

of their notification nearer to the people

—will no doubt impart an impetus to the

canvass which will be felt until its close.

Yet the astute managers of the campaign

must not forget that the ballots cast in

November in this State will in all prob-

ability decide the result in the Union; that

many thousands of millions of dollars

are vitally interested in keeping in power

the party of high protection and liberal

subsidies; that the State is close enough

anyway to be doubtful, and that hard

work is more useful than enthusiastic

shouting in securing New York's large

electoral vote.

THE HOMESTEAD TRIAL.

The decision of Judge MAHER that Bur-

ges McLuckie, of Homestead, cannot

be held for murder in the first degree,

and the admission of the accused to bail,

has given much satisfaction to the work-

men who have believed that Mr. FAIR's

hope was to get a number of the locked-

out men locked up without bail, in order

to intimidate them into desertion from

the Amalgamated Association.

Judge MAHER explained that while the

law holds every man who stands idly by

during a riot without making any effort

to suppress the same responsible for the

consequences that ensue, whether invol-

ving loss of life or property, yet he is

only to be held guilty of such degree of

crime, as the facts warrant. BURGESS

McLUCKIE and HUGH O'DONNELL plead

that while present at the Homestead fight

they were not responsible for the fight-

ing and the riot, and the newspaper

accounts from the scene of the conflict

seem to bear out this plea.

An effort was made to induce the Judge

to fix an amount of bail for the other men

against whom warrants of arrest are out.

But the Court very properly decided that

each case must be disposed of in accord-

ance with the facts shown when the ap-

plication for bail is made. It is said that

the accused, including HUGH O'DONNELL,

will surrender themselves one by one and

go through the proceedings followed in

the McLuckie case.

THE NEW JUSTICE.

In the appointment of GEORGE SHERMAN,

Jr., of Pennsylvania, to the bench of the

United States Supreme Court, President

HARRISON accomplishes two things of in-

terest to himself. He gratifies the cor-

porations, especially the iron kings, who

are just now engaged in a war of exter-

mination against organized labor, and he

strikes a blow at the Quay and Cameron

power in the State. But he elevates to the

highest judicial tribunal in the land a

man utterly without judicial experience

and unfitted by the positiveness of his

partnership for a judicial position.

Mr. SHERMAN is unquestionably an admir-

ably equipped lawyer. He stands deserv-

ingly among the leaders of the Pennsylv-

ania bar. But his large practice has

been almost exclusively as the counsel of

corporations, and his mind has been

trained in the school of monopolies as

opposed to popular rights. As he is sixty

years of age, it is not probable that he

will forget either the lessons or the prej-

udices of his life.

Mr. SHERMAN declines being a politician.

But it is very well known that he has

been a powerful political opponent of

Quay and CAMERON, and his son is at the

head of the anti-Quay organization in

Allegheny County. It is also well known

that Mr. DAZZELL organized the judicial

campaign for Mr. SHERMAN and urged his

appointment on President HARRISON.

It is to be deeply regretted that the great

tribunal of the United States Supreme

Court should not be kept free from the

political and corporation influences. The

people have a right to expect that the

Court which is the interpreter of the

Constitution shall be filled with jurists

known to the country for their fitness for

such an important and responsible trust.

THE DOOM OF PINKERTONISM.

The clouds are gathering over the

Pinkerton system. The press all over

the country, with a few creditable ex-

ceptions, is outspoken in denunciation

of the practice of sending armed bands

of men without any responsibility or official

authority to suppress labor strikes and to

wage war against the strikers. It is all

very well to pretend that these bands

will not use their deadly Winchester

unless they are attacked. Their presence

where labor troubles exist provokes riot-

ing, and is perhaps in many instances

intended to do so. If a single shot is

fired by an excited individual in a mob

the Winchester does their work, and vol-

ley after volley tells the true mission of

the Pinkerton butchers.

Congress has now taken up the subject

under the unbecoming of the deplorable

troubles at Homestead. The PINKERTONS

have been summoned to explain the

"methods and objects" of their organiza-

tion. Judge BRONSON has already in-

troduced a bill to prohibit such organiza-

tions, but Mr. OATES, from the Commit-

tee, will present all the facts to Congress

after the Pinkerton examination and will

recommend such legislation as seems

desirable on the subject. The "methods"

of the PINKERTONS are already known to

be Winchester rifles—the "objects," to

terrify workmen to submission to the

demands of the employers.

The PINKERTONS must go.

THE GERRY SOCIETY.

The Gerry Society is again in trouble.

This time one of its agents seems to have

made an unfounded and suspicious charge

against a respectable woman, and the

admissions made by the man at the

police court examination prove that he is

not a fit agent for such a society.

The fault lies in the investiture of ir-

responsible people with police powers. The

blackmailing cases recently before the

public show what a corrupt and danger-

ous use is made of this authority by un-

scrupulous men. The Gerry Society is

useful and excellent in some of its objects.

But its efforts ought to be backed when-

ever necessary by the regular police, and

not by a set of agents who are clothed

with police authority without police re-

sponsibility.

Is the Society sufficiently careful in the

selection of its agents? These repeated

cases of misconduct on the part of the

Society's men would imply that it is not,

or that it is very easily imposed upon.

IRELAND'S CHANCE.

The success of Mr. GLADSTONE in the

recent elections is not sufficiently marked

to afford a favorable outlook for Home

Rule in the early session of the new Brit-

ish Parliament. The first business in

order will be to get rid of the Salisbury

ministry, and that may not be such an

easy task as people generally suppose.

Cunning tactics may prevent a vote of

want of confidence in the Government

for some time to come.

The next difficulty will be to frame such

a Home Rule bill as will satisfy the whole

Irish element, while not driving away

English Liberal support. If the Irish

members were wise they would take care

not to lose the grand opportunity now

before them to secure some measure

of relief and justice for Ireland

by any hasty action. Their true

policy beyond question is to first

strengthen Mr. GLADSTONE's hands to

overthrow the alliance Ministry, and

next to so enlarge the franchise as to

make sure of an increased Liberal ma-

jority in case of another dissolution.

If then are the Irish members un-

sufficiently patient, cool-headed and united

to adopt such a judicious policy?

POLLY GETS NO CRACKER HERE.

The two hidalgos who stole 1,000 Mexi-

can parrots and were bringing them to

this land of free speech for